

THE

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CAMPING MAGAZINE



FEATURING

- Trail Riders of the Wilderness Ovid Butler
The Recovery of Joy Through Camping
 Margaret J. Johnston
1941 Convention Program
 American Camping Association
The Failing Counselor A. P. Kephart
Providing Camps for Chicago's 800,000 Children
 Milford E. Zinser
How the War Affects Camps in Canada
 Mary L. Northway
Camp Ceramics Take the Nature Trail
 . . The Staff, The Associate Arts Studio-Camp
Care of Food and Equipment on Trips
 Barbara Ellen Joy
Self-hardening Clays Elsie Shelley



1941 Convention Issue

VOLUME XIII

NUMBER 2

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION, INC.

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EVERY TASTE . . .**



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VOLUME XIII

NUMBER 2

The Camping Magazine

FEBRUARY, 1941

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Guest Editorial---

Trail Riders of the Wilderness

By

Ovid Butler

Editor, American Forests

EVER since the discordant notes of blitzkriegs and blackouts have broken into the symphony of fruitful living, Americans have sought a way to soothe and restore their jangled emotions. Minds needed to be calmed and revitalized; bodies needed the health-giving tonic of relaxation; and hearts needed the refreshing peace that comes with beauty and repose.

In their magnificent heritage of forests and parks, of rugged mountains and green valleys, of waterways and motorways, Americans are finding these things which they need and seek. National forests, national parks and monuments, state, county and municipal forests and parks, along with recreational areas in private ownership, are in many instances busily engaged in expanding facilities to accommodate the increasing millions of men, women and children who are following the trail back to Nature. Some travel but a few miles for an hour, a day or a week. Others take the long trail that courses from the fertile meadowlands of the East across the prairie and desert to the rocky mountain passes of the West. But wherever they go, be it for an hour or a month, their quest is the same and, being blessed with greater opportunities than other peoples of the world, its realization can be achieved.

Nor need the manner of their quest be confined to a well-worn pattern. For those who find relaxation and renewed vigor in landscapes, there are scenic highways to serve them for a lifetime; for those who would pitch their tent or build their cabin beside some tree-fringed lake or stream, there is no paucity of invigorating sites, near at hand or beyond the distant horizon; for the character and strength-building sport of hiking, facilities and opportunities are more than adequate; fishing, swimming and boating are available to almost anyone who heeds the call.

Only in the wilderness, the great hinterlands beyond the road's end, the untrammelled back country of our national forests and parks where is stored Nature's real treasure of natural beauty, have outdoor Americans been slow in claiming their heritage; and in this the wilderness itself has not been

at fault. Up until 1933 simple and inexpensive means for the enjoyment of these kingdoms of the wild, ranging in size from half a million to nearly two million acres, did not exist. Only to those who had the time, or the money, or the experience necessary to organize a pack trip was the untouched beauty of the wilderness revealed.

Today this picture has changed. Today, any man, woman, or older child, in normal health and with a reasonable amount of riding experience, and at a cost only slightly in excess of the average vacation, can enjoy the ultimate in outdoor living and revitalization a hundred miles from the sound of the nearest automobile horn. Today, Americans may seek the wilderness and find it with no more difficulty than is required in seeking and finding the beauty and grandeur of Glacier National Park, or the wonder of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

The American Forestry Association, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service, has made this possible. Through the Trail Riders of the Wilderness, which it sponsors, the Association has, since 1933, organized and conducted yearly pack trips to the major wilderness areas of the country. These trips, each providing for a maximum of twenty-five people, are operated on a non-profit basis as a service to those who would know and enjoy true primitive country. Through 1940, thirty-four separate trips have been successfully completed in the outstanding wilderness areas of nine different states. More than 500 men, women and older children have participated in them, riding 4,000 miles or more of wilderness trail.

The importance of this development cannot be minimized. Providing as it does a simple and inexpensive means of wilderness enjoyment, it likewise places greater emphasis on the need for wilderness conservation. These remnants of the primitive, concealed for the most part in the remote corners of our western national forests and parks, are at present set aside by the federal government not only as nature sanctuaries but as untrammelled areas

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The Recovery of Joy Through Camping

By

Margaret J. Johnston

Director, Hiram House Camp

Cleveland

DR. Henry Van Dyke found that "from first to last, the problem" of the poet Wordsworth was "the recovery of joy—inward, sincere, imperishable joy." Camping for modern youth was conceived as a means of leading it to discover for itself and the society which it would in future constitute, the sources of this kind of joy—a kind acceptable to the fully matured personality and compatible with the best ideals of unselfish intelligence.

More often than not, such joy arises from experience with simple things. Always, it arises, not from things themselves, but from the person's relationship to whatever has excited his pleasure. The quality and meaning of this relationship belong to the province of the educator.

A camp director was watching a group of six little girls whose counselor was teaching them to build cooking fires. Each child was attempting to build her own fire. Too eager to roast their weiners, they forgot the instructions given them and failed to provide enough reserve wood. One after another, their fires went out. The director helped one child until there was an ample supply of dry reserves, then let her lay a new fire on the ashes of the first one and blow the coals to a blaze. As the child worked, the director wondered what the experience was meaning to her. She was ten years old, undersized, motherless, and incredibly wise in the lore of the streets and the more perverting magazines and movies. She had been the leader, in a disturbing sense, of her group. Apparently she was hardened and unapproachable at this tender age.

The coals, under the blowing, glowed, then flamed, and the wood blazed. Her fire had "caught" and was burning brightly. She rose to her knees, her face aglow with joy.

"Oh, thank you!" she exclaimed in unaffected delight, "for letting me do it myself!"

It was one of her first experiences of wholesome achievement. She was not unintelligent but had

suffered, as thousands of other children have, the deprivations of a distorted environment which in our generation has produced a number of types of underprivileged youth. As days came and went in camp and she enjoyed further experiences of commendable achievement, she grew gentle, and her heartfelt joy and gratitude in and for simple pleasures which she was allowed to earn were a revelation to her counselors. She became a trustworthy and helpful leader of her group, who now followed her willingly. Just as it holds it in store for countless other girls and boys who have become separated from the sources of "inward, sincere, and imperishable joy," camp held for her the secret of rediscovering them.

Both poor and rich among modern youth have been denied the joy of creative achievement. Parents of the poor, more often than not, themselves lack such experience. They lack the tools for it. Usually their children know nothing of the simplest tools, or of the rudiments of construction. There is no incentive to repair the dilapidated properties of absentee landlords. When the incentive to use tools does arise, too often its source is some article of value to be gotten at by means of tools ranging in complexity from a nail, with which cheap locks can be picked, to a complete safe-cracking kit.

Very rarely among the city's poor is there to be found for any one child, the right combination of the idea of something to be accomplished, the means of realizing the objective, and the incentive to make the child want to realize it. Many parents with almost no material means strive mightily to instill in their children the desire to succeed in worthy ways, and to teach them to be appreciative of every opportunity they have. But even these enlightened parents cannot, unaided, integrate their children successfully into a disorganized, highly artificial, and often paralyzed economic order.

Children of the well-to-do may be even further

deprived than the children of the poor, of those experiences which develop skill, patience, self-reliance, and understanding. The ownership of highly elaborated equipment does not necessarily, in our generation, imply appreciation of the processes of its creation, its principles of operation, or its relationship to the environment. There is only one chance in hundreds that the imagination of the youthful driver of his father's expensive and powerful automobile is concerned with the genius which, consecrated through the centuries since the dawn of mind, finally achieved its design, manufacture and distribution; of the cost to society of its production and use; or of its significance as a force altering the social order. It is enough to expect that he know something of his immediate personal obligation in assuming its control.

A primary obligation of education is to develop the capacity of the mind to perceive the relationship between cause and effect, between action and reaction. This power can be developed best, and in some individuals only, through first-hand experience. The experience must be acquired in connection with both causes and effects which the child's mind can identify and correctly relate. It is disastrous to children's development to be confined to an environment whose meanings are too intricate or too confused for them to understand, or to recognize as being somehow logically related. So completely are the wants of many children satisfied by various services to which they contribute nothing, which are automatic so far as the children are concerned, that any lack or breakdown of equipment is more likely to be regarded as an interruption of service than as a challenge to their inventive or constructive capabilities.

The ministry of the scientist to human life is defeated, as we may observe anywhere in the once civilized world today, if it is not accompanied by and synchronized with the ministry of the educator. The scientist only makes possible the intelligent direction of human energy. Nothing that he can do controls the direction *taken*. The direction taken by a whole people depends upon the quality and bent of their individual minds—upon the philosophy guiding each individual's daily decisions.

Children reared without the necessity for self-reliant, intelligent work and the formulation of a philosophy to serve as a dependable guide when deciding between or among alternatives may become superficially educated and competent. But they will not be soundly educated. Grave deficiencies are inevitable, which may never be noted in the child, the youth, or the adult until he undergoes some experience which tests his philosophy to its foundations. A boy may develop unusual skill with precision instruments, such as a camera or a telescope, or in laboratory studies. He may become a good musician, be popular, friendly, and intelligent. He may become a

serious student of science and ambitious to succeed, to have a home, rear a family, and be the finest possible citizen. Yet, because his education has failed to provide him with a philosophy which enables him to live an examined and fully intelligent life, his very skills become the means of his undoing. For example, he is appointed to a post in the army air corps under modern conditions. Fascinated with the amazing technical processes and instruments, he makes rapid progress and is promoted to larger responsibility. He marries, has children. Then, suddenly, he is brought face to face with the unspeakable suffering which his delicate, precise techniques have brought to hundreds of innocent persons. He becomes insane, and lives on through interminable years, knowing no one. In one form or another, with unimportant variations, this is the story of numerous men whose early education failed to develop in them a sufficiently lively inner sensitivity to the long-range effect of individual decision and action. Never more than now, in the environment teeming with the fascinations of technology, have children needed to be inspired to believe, with Emerson, "what the years and the centuries say as against the hours." Technical knowledge unaccompanied by the equal development of moral responsibility tends toward disaster as certainly as two wheels of uneven size, when paired, tend to move in a circle.

A second quality of the fully enlightened mind is that of disinterestedness. This is another name for unselfish awareness. It is the most exalted quality, because it concerns itself with the problem of the highest good to the greatest number; the most difficult of attainment, because it renounces immediate self-interest. It makes possible the ideal of Confucius, that the individual shall no longer have to deny or to curb his desires because he has learned to desire only what is right.

A heavily materialistic environment keeps children associated with mentalities from which the quality of disinterestedness is conspicuously absent. In our country in 1940-41, children and youth are and have been deprived of many sources of inspiration which, in an environment peopled with individuals who preferred to be content with simple means in order to preserve independence of mind and time for gracious living, they would have found in the personal example of their elders. Many of their teachers are carrying on without joy or faith in their own work, perpetuating practices which inwardly they condemn, because they dare not jeopardize their positions in the bleak economic structure. A large proportion of their parents, of whatever economic status, have resigned their prerogative of courageous, independent decision, being confronted with powerful forces which they feel they have neither the understanding nor the means to cope with. How can men and women inspire children to "inward, sincere, and

imperishable joy" who themselves live lives of what Thoreau so aptly termed "quiet desperation," or based upon the avowed determination to "have" what they feel they are entitled to, regardless of the social consequences?

The deadly uniformity of the average city environment, and of urbanized environment in the country in some of its intangible aspects, is a cause of desperation. Steps all the same size, sidewalks that are synonyms for wearying monotony to young feet and muscles that crave soft turf to run on and hard hills to climb; automobiles impossible to distinguish one from another; brick walls; physical outlook that never changes in any important respect for days on end; the mental outlook typed, patterned, and produced *en masse*—like the changing models of automobiles—all these things lay subtle siege to the potentialities for joy in the soul of a child.

The splendid energy of a healthy child requires outlet. In opening up a new country, families work at various tasks which necessitate violence, but the violence is creative in intent. Beyond the felling of trees, the sawing of lumber, the plowing of land, the harvesting of crops, the killing of animals, and the furious effort, burns the steady vision of homes, schools, churches, of sustenance and plenty for all. Nature sets the example of order, timing, rhythm, correlation of energies, and the seasonal recurrence of seed-time and harvest (the succession of effect upon cause), of resting and tremendous activity. By contrast, the amazingly elaborated, efficient environment surrounding the children of well-to-do parents today mocks at their natural restless energy, imagination, and physical capabilities; there is nothing needful for them to work at. Why, then, should we be surprised when their energies, which must find outlet, resort to destructive violence? The slashing of street bus upholstery with knives by high school students after a football victory, the stealing for souvenirs of the heavy "Stop" and "Go" traffic signals, represent the inevitable reaction from the violence that was done *to* these individuals when, day after day as they were growing up through childhood and early adolescence, their normal energies went unabsorbed in honest, essential work of some kind within the appropriate limits of their age and strength, and suited to their talents.

The relationships between many children and their environment are strained in all directions. Not only does the child desire the inclusion in his play equipment of expensive items that until recently were luxuries for his parents, and expect to participate in social life at an adult pace, but innumerable adult-led organizations besiege him with enticements to belong to and attend them regularly, even though to do so means filling his time "to the hilt." Each one of these groups may individually merit his membership and attendance. Yet all combined condition him

not for joyous, but for harried, living. As Margery Wilson has pointed out, "A personality of strength and beauty is not developed on the wing." James Truslow Adams tells of something in point here. It is a custom, he says, of a tribe of savages in the Amazon Valley when on a long trek to stop now and again in order to let their souls catch up with their bodies. Life in camp ought to provide for the accomplishment of this phenomenon by modern youth.

Artificial economic "security" has reduced life to a process of acquisition unrelieved, of "getting" wherever and however one can, without thought of making commensurate return to society, in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of children of the depression. Thus has a new manifestation of stark, unenlightened selfishness become a serious problem for educators. No joy but savage joy is compatible with such an ideal of life as is held by children who are motivated by the single, primitive will to survive by whatever means they are shrewd enough to avail themselves of and to prevent others from using first at their expense.

Camps exist to keep alive in a society living in an artificial environment, awareness of the universal. So nearly ideal may be the situation in the good camp that there is no barrier precluding mutuality of interest. Rather, this is the natural basis of relationships.

It is natural that men and women possessing the qualifications necessary for camping leadership, should be happiest when engaged in fulfilling a primary obligation to the race. In camp, if the entire staff is unified by a common understanding of the camper's needs; by a common vision of the dignity of their undertaking; by a sense of cherished fellowship which cannot be upset by the concern with differences; by the consciousness that the effort in behalf of human progress is bearing fruit in their own lives in growing capacities and understanding; in short, if the individual members of the staff realize that the material with which they are working is the most important in the world and that, as Wendell Phillips said, "education is the only interest worthy of the deep controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man," the entire group effort will be inspired and sustained by a quality of joy that is rare in our present world. When such a spirit has been realized in the camp's leadership, the essential rightness of the situation for campers will insure the infection of their lives, and their permanent love of the ideals inspired in camp, with this same potency of joy.

From some individual or common source, whether it be the director or a unity of ideals and concerns existing among the various members of the staff, must come the educational statesmanship capable of "welding" the staff into the kind of group described above, that it may become a soundly productive source of citizenship dedicated to the highest loyal-

(Continued on page 28)

18th Annual Convention

American Camping Association

Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

February 13, 14, 15, 1941

Tentative Program

PRE-CONVENTION MEETINGS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

P.M.
2:00 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

A.M.
10:00 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION (All day)

A.M.
10:00 GIRL SCOUTS, INC.
JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

A.M.
10:00 PRIVATE CAMPS CONFERENCE (All day)
Chairman: Miss Emily H. Welch
Madison Suite

P.M.
4:00 CAMP FIRE GIRLS
Chairman: Mr. Lester F. Scott.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13

A.M.
9:00 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION
CONTINUATION OF PRE-CONVENTION MEETINGS STARTED ON WEDNESDAY

A.M.
9:30 BOY SCOUTS, INC.
"Emergency Service Training In The Camp Program"

CONVENTION MEETINGS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13

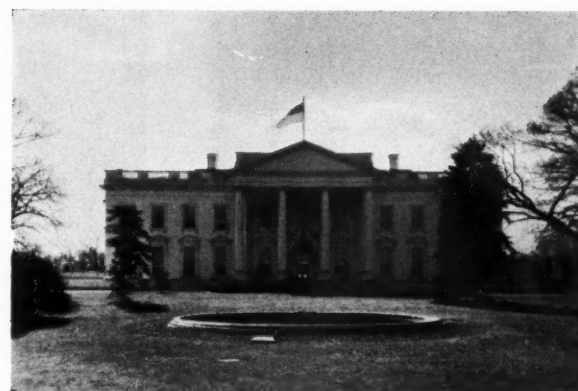
A.M.
9:00-12:00 REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS

A.M.
9:00-12:00 VISIT EXHIBITS
We urge you to place your orders with our exhibitors

A.M.
9:00-12:00 CONSULTATION SERVICE
An opportunity to talk over your individual problems with experienced camping people

P.M.
1:00- 2:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

BRING YOUR CAMP FILMS WITH YOU—AN EXPERT WILL BE GLAD TO OFFER SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF YOUR FILMS (without charge).



P.M.

2:00- 4:00 FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Chairman: Miss Esther Waldo, President, American Camping Association

Singing: Augustus D. Zanzig, Leader, National Recreation Association

"Fundamentals of The American Way of Life and Their Relation To Camping"

Speaker: Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

"Camping and A War Torn World"

Speaker: Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster Emeritus, Philips Academy, Andover.
Continental Room

P.M.

4:00- 5:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

P.M.

7:00- 8:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

P.M.

8:00-10:00 SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Chairman: Dr. Lloyd B. Sharp, Executive Director, Life Camps.

Singing: Augustus D. Zanzig, National Recreation Association.

"Government Agencies and Their Relation to Camping"

4 H Clubs—Miss Ella Gardner, Recreation Specialist, Extension Service.

U. S. Forest Service—Mr. Ernest E. Walker, Recreation Planner.

National Park Service—Mr. Herbert Evison, Asst. Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning.

National Youth Administration—Mr. Dillard P. Lasseter, Deputy Administrator.

"Work Camps for Youth and Their Significance to the Camping Movement"

Speaker: Kenneth Holland, American Youth Commission.

"The Children's Training Camp Bill (H.R.1074)
Presentation and Discussion
Continental Room

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14

A.M.

9:00- 9:45 VISIT EXHIBITS

9:00- 9:45 CONSULTATION SERVICE

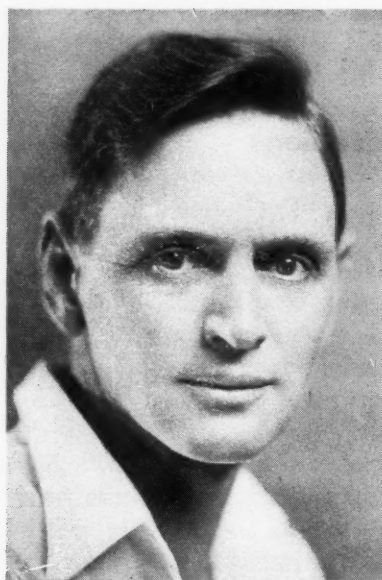
9:45-10:45 DISCUSSION GROUPS

I. "THE BUSINESS OF CAMPING"

- a. "How to Make and Use Effectively Motion Pictures and Natural Color Slides for Promotional Use." Mr. J. Mansford Mc Grath, Eastman Kodak Company.
Little Theater
- b. "Taxes and Legal Problems." Frederick L.



BERNARD S. MASON



TAYLOR STATEN



HEDLEY S. DIMOCK

Guggenheimer, Director, Camp Winnebago.
Suite 100A1

- c. "Problems of Legal Liability and Insurance." Dr. Herbert J. Stack, Center for Safety Education, New York University.
Suite 100A2

II. "PLANNING THE CAMP PROGRAM"

- d. "The Selection and Integration of Activities." Joshua Lieberman, Director, Camp Robinson Crusoe. (This Session will begin at 9:30 A.M.)
Metronome Room
- e. "The Job of The Head Counselor." Roland H. Cobb, Director, Camp Wyonegonic.
Hamilton Room



DR. WILLIAM S. SADLER, Noted Psychiatrist
General Session Speaker

- f. "Programs for Older Campers." Colba F. Gucker, Director, The North Country Camps.
Franklin Room

- g. "Religion in Camp." Miss Laura I. Mattoon, Director, Camp Kehonka.
Suite 100E2

- h. "Aquatic Sports and Pageants." Commodore W. E. Longfellow, American Red Cross.
Suite 100F2

- i. "Camp Handicraft Methods." A. Cooper Ballentine, Camp Kehonka.
Suite 100F1

- j. "Evening Programs." Dr. Bernard S. Mason, Editor, The Camping Magazine.
Adams Room

- k. "Rifery—Equipment and Safety." C. B. Lister, American Rifle Association.
Suite 100E1

III. "THE CAMP AND THE COMMUNITY"

- l. "Community Organization for Camping." Hugh B. Masters, W. K. Kellogg Foundation.
Garden Room

- m. "Getting the Facts on Community Planning." Miss Hildegard Wagner, Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.
Suite 100B2

- n. "Cooperative Promotion and Interpretation." A. H. Wyman, Playground and Recreation Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Suite 100B1

- o. "Schools and Camping." Dr. Ernest G. Osborne, Teachers College, Columbia University.
Madison Suite

A.M.

10:45-11:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

A.M.

11:00-12:30 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING. AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION
Continental Room

A.M.

11:00-12:00 SPECIAL MEETING—Y.M.C.A. CAMP DIRECTORS
P.M.

12:30- 1:30 INFORMAL LUNCHEONS

P.M.

1:30- 2:30 VISIT EXHIBITS

P.M.

2:30- 4:30 TRIPS AND SIGHTSEEING

2:30- 4:30 SPECIAL GENERAL SESSION



H. B. MASTERS
Speaker



ESTHER WALDO
President, American Camping Association



CARROLL BRYANT
Convention Chairman

Chairman: Dr. Ernest G. Osborne.
Presentation: "Camping Standards"
Leader: Dr. Hedley S. Dimock, Dean, George Williams College.
A presentation and discussion of the importance of standards and a description of the accomplishments at the recent Standards Workshop.
Continental Room

Sidney S. Negus, Formerly Director, Camp Dunmore-Keewaydin.
Franklin Room

- d. "Counselor Training In Camp." Hugo W. Wolter, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C.
Suite 100E1
- e. "Meeting the Social Needs of Counselors In Camp." Miss Pauline Kinsinger, Y.W. C.A., Baltimore.
Suite 100E2

II. "PLANNING THE CAMP PROGRAM" (Continued)

- f. "Trips and Hikes, Camp Cookery and Camp-craft Methods." Miss Barbara Ellen Joy, Director, The Joy Camps.
Madison Suite
- g. "Arts and Crafts." Miss Chester Marsh, Girl Scouts, Inc.
Suite 100F1
- h. "Games and Recreational Methods." Charles F. Smith, Boy Scouts of America, Inc.
Metronome Room
- i. "Music and Singing In Camp." Augustus D. Zanzig, National Recreation Association.
Suite 100F2
- j. "Archery Methods." Major Arthur Blackburn.
Suite 100A1
- k. "Canoeing." W. van B. Claussen, Commodore, American Canoe Association.
Suite 100B

III. "THE CAMP AND THE COMMUNITY"

"Problems of the National Camp Administrator."
Chairman: Mr. Wes Klusmann, Assistant Director of Camping and Activities, Boy Scouts of America, Inc.

Meeting of National Directors of Camping and Their Staff Members.

Suite 100A2

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P.M.
4:30- 6:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

P.M.
7:00- 8:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

P.M.
8:00- 9:00 THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Chairman: Mr. Taylor Statten, Director, The Statten Camps.

Singing: Augustus D. Zanzig, National Recreation Association.

"Leadership and Leadership Training"

Speaker: Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Panel Discussion. Participants: Dr. Hedley S. Dimock, Mrs. Eleanor Eells, Miss Catherine Hammett, Miss Barbara Joy, Mr. Max J. Lorber, Miss Frances Morse, Mr. John C. Neubauer, Mr. A. C. Nichols, Jr., Dr. Mary Northway, Dr. Ernest G. Osborne, Dr. E. De Alton Partridge, Mr. Lester F. Scott, Dr. L. B. Sharp, Mr. Taylor Statten.
Continental Room

P.M.
9:30-10:30 DEMONSTRATIONS, MOVIES, ENTERTAINMENT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15

A.M.
9:00- 9:45 VISIT EXHIBITS

A.M.
9:00- 9:45 CONSULTATION SERVICE

A.M.
9:45-10:45 DISCUSSION GROUPS

I. "The Business of Camping." (Continued)

- a. "Promotion Methods for Private Camps." Roland H. Cobb, Director, Camp Wyonegonic.
Hamilton Room
- b. "Dietetics, Nutrition, Menu Planning." Miss S. Maude Phillips, Dietitian, Baltimore Public Schools.
Adams Room
- c. "Counselor Selection and Salaries." Dr.

REGISTRATION FEES

	For Members	For Non-Members
Entire Convention	\$1.50	\$2.00
Single Days	1.00	1.50
Single Sessions50	.75

The Failing Counselor

By

A. P. Kephart

Director, Camp Yonahlossee

EVERY new counselor who accepts a place on the staff presents a real problem in adjustment and training to the director and to the older members of his staff. It is inevitable that not all of our new recruits will have had camping experience or adequate training, even though he or she may have followed an organized or accredited course of training in some educational institution or training institute. Those who come to us from among our own campers are employed only because they have demonstrated that they have the leadership qualities and possibilities which we expect. Those who come from experience as campers or counselors in other camps frequently present just as serious problems of adjustment as do the completely new ones, although the chances are that their experience will expedite the adjustment or their prompt elimination. Frequently also some of us will have staff members who, because of physical or home conditions or because they have simply gone stale, need to be re-adjusted or eliminated.

We have not met the problem when, at the earliest possible moment, we simply eliminate such staff members and set out to find others. If we do eliminate all who are or have become unsatisfactory, we risk unnecessary losses. On the whole, some few must be shown each season that they do not belong in camping. For the others we have a very definite responsibility for discovering causes and remedies, for diagnosis and treatment. We must find out why our weaker staff members are not wholly satisfactory and then find means for stimulating growth in the right direction.

Ellen came to a certain camp with great enthusiasm and high expectations. She was a college graduate in physical education. She had taken the short course for prospective camp counselors. From the outset she was very popular and remained so throughout the season, in spite of the fact that very early she was discovered to be lazy, too adolescent (emotionally younger than some of her own cabin group), and not a very strong influence against some of the undesirable traits of her girls. She made serious mistakes in judgment in her relations with campers and staff members and in her own activity. She frequently had to be told the same thing more than twice.

Jim came to a boys' camp with what appeared to

be the best of background and training. High degrees in his chosen field and an attractive personality made his director too optimistic. He was willing, friendly, popular, and capable. But it soon appeared that he lacked initiative, that he had to be told over and over again to get to planned enterprises, even some of his own suggesting, and that he would drop an enterprise with no very strong inclination to take it up again and push it to completion. He did not get things done, but campers loved him and were thrilled with his companionship and leadership.

Nell came to her girls' camp with years of experience as camper, counselor, assistant director, director, and teacher. She was an amazing appealing personality at first. Her appearance was striking. Her versatility was of very high order. She could do so many things well that she seemed a counselor staff all rolled into one. She knew she was good but was not offensive or boastful. It soon developed that other members of the staff resented her, would not cooperate with her, and that she could not inspire campers to accept her leadership. It turned out that she was the only counselor who insisted that campers be required to attend any activity she was handling. She was brutally frank with her suggestions and criticisms and they were excellent.

Johnny came to his boys' camp from college where he had had special training in public-school music. He did not seem particularly promising but was so eager for a chance that he was tried out in a pre-season period where music was not to be made much of a feature. He certainly did not make it one. He could do nothing with it but fair accompanying. He was to be dropped at the end of the period. However, during the last week he developed an interest in basketry, which had not been used so far. He not only developed skill for himself but campers gathered around him and made baskets. Though negative his influence was wholesome. He begged to be allowed to remain for the ten days of intensive counselor training to be given during the early part of the main season. He remained for the whole season.

Cases could be multiplied. What is the director's obligation? Will he gain or lose by dropping all of them?

Ellen was brought in and told of her weaknesses,



Photo by Hughes, The Joy Camps

as were all of them. She was placed under the guidance of a stronger and older staff member. It was found that she had been a pampered child. She had never been given responsibility. She remained pleasant and popular throughout the season but did not grow more mature nor did her judgment improve even in matters which were repeated from day to day. She was not asked back for the second season.

Jim is to return for his second season. Knowing his weaknesses it is believed that he can be shown the light and that he deserves another chance, that he contributes enough as he is. He is loyal, teachable, willing, and mature. His influence is superior.

Nell remained for two seasons. The whole matter was put before her during the first season and several times during the second. She faced it very frankly and objectively. She appreciated the confidence but remained somewhat on the defensive. Her attitude was that she was right (and she usually was) and that the rest could take it or leave it. It appeared that many of the best counselors let it be known that they would not return if she came back for the third season. This conflict was discussed with her frankly and she decided to withdraw at the end of the season. Her going was a serious loss in some ways but her return might have been a catastrophe.

Johnny stayed with his camp for four seasons and then other responsibilities took him away. He never showed great ability, initiative, or popularity. In his activity campers gathered about him but he never chummed with them elsewhere. At first his presence was slightly offensive because of strong body odor. However, he was told that if he would do what he was told to do it would make a counselor out of him. He took it like a man and grew steadily. The offensiveness was corrected immediately when his attention was called to it. He built up his basketry so well and took such an interest in the general crafts program that for two seasons he was crafts head.

What deductions can we make with reference to this matter of the director's obligation to the unadjusted, weak, and failing counselor? All of us have learned that one season is too short in which to make a counselor. We are prone to assume that our own background of long and rich experience is functioning in his thinking and planning. He has little background and it takes time to bring youth emerging into manhood to come to put himself in the place of the director in his thinking and to try to share the director's sense of responsibility. We are determined to succeed, to make the season happy and profitable for every camper. This may be an en-

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Photo, Far View Ranch Camp, California

PROVIDING CAMPS FOR CHICAGO'S 800,000 CHILDREN

By

Milford E. Zinser

President

Chicago Outdoor League

STILL mindful of the children at home, in the midst of moving appeals to care for little refugees from overseas, the Chicago Outdoor League is devoting its winter program to planning ways and means by which thousands of underprivileged Chicago youngsters can be accommodated at League-sponsored "Adventure Camps" next summer.

A citizens' committee, the League owes its formation to the Chicago Recreation Commission's disclosure that less than 27,000 of Chicago's 800,000 children attend camp during hot summer months. Aroused by this fact, business and professional men banded together to organize the Chicago Outdoor League which, they were determined, would bring an immediate and practical solution to this problem.

Responsibility for the disturbingly small number of young campers could, the League decided, be laid directly to the fact that there was an inadequate number of campsites. With this point

settled, the League took instant action to remedy the situation.

Well-to-do persons owning farm or estate property in the Chicago area were asked to make available small parts of their land for short-term campsites. To these "Adventure Camps" were sent small, supervised groups of boys or girls from recognized social and recreational agencies. Transportation and all

Photo, Far View Ranch Camp, California



necessary food and camping equipment were the responsibility of the sponsoring agencies, while the League devoted its activities to locating campsites.

Approximately four-hundred youngsters from Bethlehem Community Center, Chase House, Bethlehem Creche and Christopher House enjoyed the fruits of the League's efforts last summer. Of this number an astonishing majority confessed that they had never before been outside the city limits. Spurred on by the realization that an equally large proportion of the thousands of left-behinds were also city-bound, the League began to look around for a more wholesale method of providing campsites.

Cooperating with the League, the Illinois Coal Strippers Association offered thirty worked-over mines located throughout the state for "Adventure Camp" sites in 1941. According to Association officials, these locations had been reforested, lakes formed by the stripping process stocked with fish; they were apparently ideal for "Adventure Camps." Anxious to help the League in its efforts to make an official survey of the strip mines, United Air Lines contributed one of its Mainliner planes for an aerial survey. Made on October 24th, 1940, the tour was completely satisfactory from all points of view, and it was decided that the worked-over mines could be used as highly satisfactory 1941 "Adventure Camps."

It is estimated that twenty-thousand boys and girls



Photo, Far View Ranch Camp, California



can be accommodated at the strip-mine camps, since four or five camps can be set up at each location. The League is determined that each child attending its camps must be in indisputable need of "Adventure Camping."

The revelation that comparatively few youngsters are able to leave the city limits gave League members fresh food for thought. Why could not some means be devised whereby a city boy might *earn* a month's stay in the country? Proceeding along that line, the League urged farmers to hire recommended boys as "farmers' helpers" for one-month periods. Last summer several boys were placed in such positions. It was found that the work they did on farms were splendid body-and mind-builders, and the League is hopeful that next summer this phase of its program can be enlarged to affect at least a hundred youngsters.

Expeditions made in the summer of 1940 brought to light the fact that the campers not only did not have the necessary equipment for camp fun, but were completely ignorant of what their equipment should be. Never having been in the country before, these boys and girls could not imagine the demands this new way of life would make. The land owners providing the campsites were in most instances anxious

to provide the lacking essentials, but this does not suit the League's scheme of things. Its desire is to have the campers as nearly self-sufficient as possible, not only arranging their own camp programs but providing their own equipment from materials given them.

Using last summer's experience as an object lesson, social agencies cooperating with the League have decided to devote their craft shops' winter programs to helping potential campers make such equipment as will be needed. Collapsible canvas boats, tents, cots, sleeping bags, first-aid kits—these are a few of the items that the boys and girls are now making in preparation for next summer's fun.

"Adventure Camps" were inaugurated by twenty-four boys from two of Chicago's West side settlement houses. The experimental trip, held on the writer's Lake Delavan, Wisconsin, farm over the Fourth of July holidays, was a liberal education in the children's ability to make their own fun, and their desire to "rough it" as completely as possible. One group shared a large tent while the other, discarding even this hint of sheltered life, slept on the ground under the stars.

Work was fun for these city boys. With the owner's permission it was decided to dig a water well—twenty feet down the boys dug, and when they finally found water they were radiantly happy over being instrumental in providing something for future "Adventure Campers." Building a pier to serve as an embarkation point for their rowboat excursions claimed another day's work and the boys enjoyed every minute of the construction.

Recreation as such was, within reasonable limits, left entirely to the individual campers. Exploration and nature hikes were organized, campfire activities planned by the boys, and swimming, boating and fishing were available to everyone. One individualist spent a blissful morning sinking and bailing out a rowboat, while another lad looked anxiously around for some spot where a second pier might be built.

Girls demanded and were given an opportunity to prove that they would enjoy and could handle the type of "roughing it" camping provided by the League. Eleven girls from one of Chicago's settlement houses were sent to camp, and the competence with which they handled their camping problems



Photo, San Francisco Boys' Clubs

and the undeniable enjoyment they found in "roughing it" were a revelation to skeptical League members. Pitching their own tents, cooking their own meals over an open campfire, drawing their drinking water from the "Adventure Campers'" well, were all new and thrilling experiences for the girls. They liked the pioneering type of camping that the League made possible for them, and according to their supervisor the trip did them a tremendous amount of good, both physically and mentally.

Practical preparation in this, as in all other "Adventure Camp" expeditions, was called for. The girls shopped

around to find out how many slices of bacon they could get from a pound, exactly how far a loaf of bread would go, and which foods were nourishing, filling and inexpensive. Menus were planned, the work divided and the entire trip well organized by the campers themselves before they left the city.

Three tents were taken along, and old sheets and blankets which they sewed up into sleeping bags and filled with straw provided by sympathetic farmers.

What were the things that thrilled them most about the adventure? If you had never been to the country before, what would you expect to find? The answers were surprising. Some of the simplest things in the world were to make the trip a memorable experience in the lives of these young people who had spent all their years in the center of a big city.

"Just the thrill of doing what I pleased was the biggest thing for me," said one of the girls, whose idea of fun would have been a surprise to her country sisters. "I'd always wanted to chop wood, and I did at camp." Another said that it was "perfect to see so much grass that I knew it was all right for me to run on it, and breathe real fresh air", while a third realized a long felt ambition by milking a cow, the first live one she had ever seen.

Swimming, boating, long hikes through the countryside—evenings spent around a campfire that threw back dancing shadows against the surrounding trees—a sunrise unfogged by smoke from Chicago's industrial plants—all these were available to the girls on their three-day camping trip which cost them exactly one dollar.

Tentative plans are now underway to provide underprivileged children with winter campsites. If

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HOW THE WAR AFFECTS CAMPS IN CANADA

By

Mary L. Northway

University of Toronto

WE are at war. War is no longer a remote catastrophe belonging to far-away countries: in 1941 it has become a state in which we are actively and even intimately involved. The fathers, uncles and brothers of our campers, the fiancés or husbands of counselors, and boys who have been members of our camps are in many cases in the services at home or overseas. Mothers and sisters are busy in canteen and Red Cross work. English guests have arrived to make their homes with us. All these factors made camping in 1940 very different from camping in 1939.

Camping in a country at war is a completely new situation for most of us. Although a few of our camps were established and carried on during 1914-18, the great majority of Canadian camps have been founded since that date. We have therefore little precedent to rely on and our adjustment to the new situation is very much of a learning process which varies in its forms from camp to camp.

During the summer the writer had an opportunity to visit thirty camps in Ontario and Quebec and amongst many other inquiries asked the directors how the war affected each camp and what was being done in the camp to meet the new situation. This article consists of some of the information and impressions received during these visits.

INFLUENCE OF THE WAR ON CAMPING

The influence of the war was felt in several ways. Although enrollment was not greatly affected, some directors who drew their campers from the United States found a few of them had parents who hesitated to send their children into a belligerent nation. One camp who had a group of twelve from one American center had the whole group drop out just before the season. Tourist trade in general was affected in this way, especially in the early summer. The hesitancy was of course quite unwarranted, as the Government and the individual Canadian citizens made particular effort to be hospitable to American guests.

Another rather serious problem was the difficulty of obtaining skilled carpenters for any camp work. Military construction is going ahead so quickly that

every trained man is engaged on that job. In a few camps this caused serious difficulty and resulted in counselors and campers having to do more of the building themselves which may prove to be a good trend for camping to continue.

Boys' camps found their counselor staffs slightly depleted. In one camp three leaders were called up for service during the week before camp and five others during the summer season. This year the situation was not serious, but directors expect greater difficulty next year and one director, fore-seeing this difficulty, is providing for it by giving special leadership training to his older boys who will be too young for military service for a year or two.

A problem of a different type was that of camp atmosphere. In this country there seem to be waves of depression following the appalling events which have occurred overseas. The day Italy joined the war, the days of Dunkirk, the day of the French capitulation caused waves of general depression throughout our cities. During the summer fortunately no major disaster took place, but among counselors and senior campers a feeling of the unreality and, indeed, the uselessness of their little camping worlds, arose from time to time. Newspaper headlines or bad news from friends overseas made the camp environment seem trivial and remote from the outside world and this was apt to reflect in general camp atmosphere. The problem is one camp directors and staff will have to consider for the sake of general camp morale.

HOW CAMPS MEET THE WAR SITUATION

Camps showed great variety of opinion both in philosophy and practice when considering 'what to do about the war'. At one extreme some camps emphasized war effort in every possible way, at the other the attitude held was that, as one director expressed it, "of trying to give the children the happiest summer possible as it may be the last one they will have, so we try to ignore the war".

Most camps did something to contribute financially to Canada's war effort. Many camps put on enter-

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CAMP CERAMICS TAKE THE NATURE TRAIL

By

The Staff

The Associate Arts Studio Camp

Observation—an underlying technique in nature study, craft work, or in any endeavor in which facts are sought.

ONE of the devices used by those concerned to give others an enthusiasm for the enjoyment of nature has been the nature trail. The term applies generally to a footpath, through fields and woods, marked with tags, signs, and exhibits which attempt to interpret the environment and its natural objects to the passerby.

Many interesting variations in the way the stories of the wayside are best presented have been developed over a period of years by various workers.¹ Signs presenting straight information, for example, have evolved from simple paper tags tied to the natural object—a single message printed with pen and India ink—to elaborate mechanical devices which intrigue the passerby into reading a complete story.

Perhaps one of the more fortunate of the recent variations is the Acorn Trail idea originated by the American Museum of Natural History's Trailside Museum. "Here are no standard labels," states the descriptive literature. "Instead there are small, lettered numbers placed upon stakes, beside trees, rocks, ferns, and flowers. He who wanders along this trail is guided by mimeographed sheets of paper containing information about the numbered objects."²

William H. Carr and his associates introduced this Acorn Trail in an effort to meet the needs of the more advanced student; much more information was given in this manner. Standard trails were also maintained for the less-experienced woods visitor. Many camp people, following this lead, have developed much the same dual system of nature trails on their campsite: using the heavier-traveled camp paths as standard nature trails for the introductory function; and punctuating the seldom-frequented fields and deeper woodland with Acorn Trails for the camper who somehow had a feeling that nature study was a study of nature.

The more thoughtful of these camp people have made their nature trails do double duty. In addition to the function of helping to give their campers an enthusiasm for the enjoyment of nature, they saw in the design-

An eight-inch stag beetle modeled of clay and placed beside the trail to interest the passerby, in the doings of real insects close by.



¹ Maurice Broun's trails and natural gardens at the Long Trail Lodge, Sherburne Pass, Rutland, Vermont; the Trailside Museums and Nature Trails of the American Museum of Natural History at Bear Mountain, New York; and the developments in many of the National Parks are noteworthy.

² Carr, William H. *Trailside Interdependence*. Trailside Museum report for 1932. One of six pamphlets describing ten years of nature trailing at the Bear Mountain location. Available through The Librarian, The American Museum of Natural History, New York City.



Acorn trails, eliminating the usual signs, are marked with clay objects. A pocket guidebook in the hands of the passerby tells a detailed story.

ABOVE—Clay puffballs calling attention to a Christmas Fern



ABOVE—Clay mushrooms and a clay turtle

ing, laying out, construction and labeling of these same trails a "something doing" for the camper which built enthusiasm for nature study as no other device. They have come to believe, through experience, that this latter function of the nature trail in camp is the most vital.

The more creative of these thoughtful have been seeking an Acorn Trail technique or device which would eliminate the use of numbers to mark the various natural objects described in the guide sheets and provide a marking more in keeping with the natural surroundings. There were further condi-

tions: The marking must be intriguing of itself—to catch and hold the attention of the passerby and to teach nature in its making; it must be within the camper's ability to create and tolerant of his span of interest—the whole "making" process to be short and active; it must be inexpensive, so that the making might be repeated as often as desired for purposes of self-expression, to stimulate interest, and to keep the nature trails "fresh". If it drew upon the resources of other phases of camplife for its creation—excellent!

One answer was the use of clay. This fundamental
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A primitive pit kiln can be fired at the drop of a hat for the cost of firewood. Here are clay puffballs, a mushroom, a trilobite, and other clay objects, drying in the sun prior to firing.





Photo by Hughes, *The Joy Camps*

Care of Food and Equipment on Trips

By

Barbara Ellen Joy

Director, *The Joy Camps*

Editor's Note: This article is continued from the January, 1941 issue.

CARE OF FOOD AT SEMI-PERMANENT CAMPSITES

Without Ice

The suggestions in regard to care of trip food up to this point are primarily for use on short trips or on those involving "one-night stands". But when camp is made at one spot for several days or when a site is used frequently during the season it is wise to make more adequate provision for refrigeration and to leave the equipment there either permanently or seasonally, depending on the type chosen. Iceless varieties will be discussed first.

The stationary crate cooler described earlier is one example of this type and we have found it very handy to leave one of these perched in air at our various more frequently used sites. Another simple expedient is to sink a wooden box, or a wash boiler or a very large tin in a hole dug in a shady spot, surrounding the bottom and the four sides of the box with several inches of gravel, moss, grass, leaves, or any material which may be kept damp, and then covering the

top with burlap which is covered in turn with branches, the leaves of which may also be kept wet. A stout hinged top lined with burlap would be even better. If a stream or spring is available, this same general plan may be expanded into a shelved "spring box", or barrel, which is decidedly the ultimate in such contrivances. The cold spring or running water is piped into the lower part of the sunken receptacle, and passes out through bored holes. Storage shelves, hooks, etc. are rigged up above the water-line and a fool-proof cover made. These boxes may be made very elaborately or kept very simple, depending on the ingenuity of the makers and the use expected of them. Mr. Mason describes a very handy floating barrel cooler¹ which not only provides adequate cooling facilities but at the same time takes care of the problem of troublesome insects and marauders. It must not be forgotten, either, that the rough and ready² and home-made or the more elegant fireless cookers will keep cold or

¹ *Woodcraft*, page 199.

² *Camping and Woodcraft*. Horace Kephart. Vol. 1, pages 66-67.

cooled items in that condition as well as keeping things hot.

With Ice

Frequently it is possible to take out on trips cakes of water ice. Naturally transportation and proper wrapping of the ice present problems. A fifty or seventy-five pound cake should be wrapped in newspapers, then covered tightly with canvas or burlap and placed in a fiber carton, wooden box, tin container or whatever receptacle is to be used as a cooler. Directly the campsite is reached, this should be sunk in the ground and properly insulated and covered, and opened as infrequently as possible. Smaller pieces may be packed in a large pail or bucket which should be covered so as to be made completely airtight. Butter or milk can, of course, be placed beside the ice in the pail and meat in waxed paper put on top of it. The simple one-box ice refrigerator needs a few holes bored in the bottom for drainage into stone or gravel placed in the bottom of the pit.

For larger and more permanent groups a more elaborate "field box" should be constructed, made of two specially prepared boxes, one of which will fit inside the other with three or four inches to spare on the four sides. Mr. Jessup¹ quotes a U. S. Army manual on this plan and illustrates the device well. It is even possible that campers who set up a permanent camp or who will live for some time in a board shanty, lean-to or cabin will welcome one of the small, kerosene-operated mechanical refrigerators. Only a half-pint of kerosene is required per day, they are said to be noiseless, and they are easy to operate. It seems to the author in many situations such a foolproof device would be more sensible than going to the original labor of hauling in material for the more substantial type of home-made refrigerator and then having the never-ceasing burden and worry of watching and hauling in ice, making connections with the local ice-man, etc. The problem of refrigeration for motor campers is a special one, adequately dealt with by Mr. Varney² and by consultation with outfitters who cater to those in need of manufactured items of this nature.

USE OF DRY ICE

The development of dry ice has projected a new possibility into the picture but one which involves several precautions. The Boy Scouts have done considerable experimenting with the use of dry ice in connection with their Jamboree encampments. Capt. Fred C. Mills of that organization has furnished information, a part of which follows: "The danger from dry ice is not great. It must not be placed in a container such as a bottle or canteen because of danger of explosion and serious injury. It cannot be held in the hand for any length of time without danger of burn. . . . The sales agent of the Mathieson Works³ stated that he believes it would be possible to carry slabs of dry ice in corrugated containers and have it last for three or more days. Each piece would have to be wrapped separately in such a way that it would not be exposed until ready for use. . . . Dry ice was used with considerable satisfaction at the Scout Jamboree, Washington in 1937 in both large and small ice boxes. . . . A slab 2"x10"x10" enclosed in an insulator known as a 'jiffy bag' was placed in the holder in the top cover (of ice box). This holder was made of hardware cloth, a heavy screen with about 1/2" mesh. This quantity of

dry ice was supposed to last forty-eight hours. Actually it was necessary in some cases to issue two pieces a day because some of the boxes were left open. . . . In order to get the most efficiency out of either water ice or dry ice it is necessary that there be circulation. . . . When the experiments were first started I found that they attempted to use the dry ice without insulation and it froze hard the contents of the box if it were left closed for three or four hours." A drawing of an improved box for use of dry ice for larger groups may be obtained by writing Capt. Mills.

PREVENTION OF FREEZING

Having exhausted the possibilities of keeping food cool in warm weather, a few words should be inserted here about keeping food from freezing in cold weather. Winter or summer, heat or cold, the problem seems ever-present! The best method corresponds to that suggested for cooling in lakes—tying the food (not only canned and bottled foods but also potatoes, eggs, and even fresh meat carefully wrapped in cloth) in bags and lowering through a hole in the ice. Two stout sticks are crossed over the hole with their ends extending well over the ice and the rope holding the bag fastened at their intersection. It has been suggested that one way to keep potatoes in a winter camp is to bake them well and then let them freeze solid. It takes a couple of hours for them to thaw out so they may be cut up for final cooking. Eggs can be broken into containers and also allowed to freeze.

CARE OF DRY FOOD ON TRIPS

There is always a certain amount of dry food such as flours and cereals, dried fruits, etc. which needs care and protection also, for they must be kept free from dust, sand, insects and moisture. Suggestions for packing of such foods will be found in the May, 1940 issue of this Magazine. Makeshift stationary or collapsible cupboards, rustic shelves and tables which can be covered temporarily by a tarp, and other similar devices are more than worth the trouble of making them. An orange crate or wooden box covered with oilcloth and furnished with wire or rope handles at the sides so that it can be swung from a limb or from a horizontal pole lashed to two trees or placed on crotched poles makes a very good cupboard. Such an arrangement is helpful at a semi-permanent site for holding toilet articles, books, and other supplies. Of course various types of camp "chests" or chuck boxes can be made to transport to as well as store dry food at the site. However, such chests should be well-made for the specific purpose, of select lumber, with screws used instead of nails, with rope handles, and of such size that it will fit into the transportation scheme and still be possible to lift when fully packed. Lids or drop fronts may be used as bread boards or kitchen table tops. Small steamer trunks or army lockers are also good for this purpose. Any such cupboards, chests or crates should always be kept clear of the grass and ground by swinging, as noted above, or by being placed on stones or stakes.

PROTECTION FROM INSECTS, ANIMAL MARAUDERS AND BAD WEATHER

In many parts of the country the menace from ants, flies, and other pestiferous insects is ever-present. The wrapping of meats in waxed or parchment paper or cheesecloth and hanging the parcel up in the breeze takes care of those foods—very nicely. Other foods should be wrapped up in bundles of oilcloth, oilskin, or canvas and tied up tightly in bags and

¹ *Camp Grub*, by Elon Jessup. Page 238-240.

² *Motor Camping*, by Porter Varney. Page 47-54.

³ Mathieson Alkali Works, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City.

suspended from tree limbs, tent ridge poles, or rafters of lean-tos, or strung from trees by wire. Even so it may be necessary to put fly-paper in their path so that persistent pests cannot reach their objectives. One foolproof device which can be made to foil ants is this: A three-and-one-half-foot piece of heavy-gauge wire is pushed for half its length through a hole punched in a good-sized coffee or cracker-can lid, and the lid soldered in place. Hooks are bent in each end of the wire, one to go over a projecting limb, the other to hold the handle of the food container. The lid (with rim-side towards the upper hook) is filled with water or liquid insect killer and the "crawlers" are permanently foiled. Another simple expedient which can be made on the spot is the anti-ant box, so-called. This is merely a box, crate or heavy carton, or board, to which four legs are nailed or lashed. The four legs are then set in four cans of water, care being taken that no foreign matter, such as leaves or sticks, falls in the cans and makes a bridge over which the insects may crawl safely to the legs. A spray-gun and a supply of home-made or purchased liquid insect sprays is often worth toting along. Two or three attacks, particularly one in the early evening will not only kill those pests present but discourage others from entering. The main consideration where such pests are present is to pack and wrap the food tightly and get it off the ground.

In many camping regions, animal marauders are a serious menace to the safety of the food supply and equipment, and great care must be taken to guard against them. The most obvious method is, of course, to hang the food supplies up well out of the reach and climbing zone of the predators. In our own camp we have found it sufficient to suspend the food bags from the centre portion of a peeled pole lashed between two trees. Parcels of food can be suspended in the same way and it should be noted that canvas waterproofed with linseed oil makes the most efficient covering, as its taste and its odor are both offensive to animals. The cooler or cupboard hoisted high off the ground by a long rope thrown over a high limb projecting horizontally or at right angles from the tree trunk is also a good plan. For several light parcels or containers an easily prepared hoisting arrangement is to make a St. Andrews cross (x-shaped) from two poles, lashing them firmly at the intersection. The parcels are then hung from the ends, roughly balanced, and the whole thing drawn up from the ground from a rope tied to the intersection. The subject of elevated caches is most adequately handled in *Woodcraft*¹. Nails or pegs should not be pounded into live trees to hold food containers or other camp equipment.

When wet caches are used by brooks or lakes or dry caches with makeshift covers the tops should be weighted down by twice as many rocks as one can conceive of animals being able to move. They are extremely persistent and the "tooth, claw and nail" combination, whetted by curiosity, hunger and smell, often work disaster on essential supplies. Mrs. Prouty reports that "one of the best remedies in keeping bears away is to string a rope about your camp or kitchen tied with rags saturated with a strong disinfectant. Anyway the bears did not like this arrangement and departed for other campers". Another collaborator calls our attention to the fact that in the Canadian woods small articles and items of food should not be left lying about the campsite because the Canadian jays will fly off with them if given the oppor-

tunity. Much information about the fine points of caching foods and supplies may be learned by reading accounts of the explorers and voyageurs who made long trips through our country in the very early days.

Bad weather, bound to be encountered by campers almost everywhere except in California, sooner or later, also has to be reckoned with. Supplies and equipment should be protected from the ravages of wind and rain, both in transit and at the campsite. Ability to pack duffle efficiently and safely according to means of trip transportation is an essential for trip leaders, and it is a mistake to start off in the morning with carelessly packed or protected baggage and supplies. On long trips a separate small tent may be carried for storage purposes and as a protection for all supplies and extra equipment from rain, dew, etc. On shorter overnight trips a tarp or extra tent half or a poncho or ground cloth is a great help, for it may be erected adjacent to the fire place and all the preparing of the food, and even the eating of it, can take place in its shelter for a large log placed under the tarp—parallel to the fire—makes a comfortable and dry place to sit while eating. Extra water-repellent covers can be thrown over a pile of equipment and rocked down on the corners, or the equipment can be placed under an up-turned canoe. Ground moisture also must be guarded against. This is done by putting the packs on a rough platform of sticks or on a poncho if in a tent. And tents, by the way, should always be ditched if the weather is threatening. Precautions observed depend upon duration of stay on a particular site, natural drainage, and weather prospects. A good woodsman takes no unnecessary chances, at the same time he makes himself no unnecessary work. And for the sake of safety and health, as well as convenience and comfort, food supplies, bedding, and all personal clothing and general camping gear should be kept as dry as possible at all times. If, in spite of all precautions people, equipment or supplies get wet, time out should be taken the minute the sun appears and a complete drying out job accomplished without delay.

In our own camp we use one of the tarps (each has three one-half-inch grommets on each side) to protect the food bags and miscellaneous supplies suspended from the pole by making a simple A or wedge tent device. The back portion of this is short and the main part of it is extended out in front and staked out with ropes led over high crotched or braced sticks or poles and down to pegs, or by a scissors device, so that one can easily stand and move about under it. This gives an ample protected space for storage of both food and eating and cooking utensils plus space for cooking and eating, if necessary. Makeshift skeleton lean-tos¹ at favourite sites make protection from both animals and bad weather a very easy task at those localities. The same tarps are invaluable in covering the duffle in a canoe when it is necessary to paddle in the rain or wind.

CARRYING OF SUPPLIES IN TRANSIT

Mention has been made frequently to methods of carrying supplies during the day and so important is this phase of our subject that a few special pointers may be of interest. Suggestions for special wrappings have been made and the importance of proper loading or packing stressed. There are one or two home-made devices that are useful. One such is a fireless cooker made by lining a box with layers of paper

¹ "Miscellaneous Camping Hints", *The Camping Magazine*, May, 1939.

¹ *Woodcraft*, by Bernard S. Mason. Page 192-195.

or an old quilt or cotton pad and packing it with clean hay, straw, shavings or sawdust. An ordinary tin breadbox or large cookie tin with folding handles (such as are obtainable now at grocers) can be lined with corrugated paper and then covered with canvas. Mrs. Prouty reports novel ways of carrying foods and liquids on a covered-wagon trip this past season. "For eggs and crushable fruits we hung crossed bars from the center stay of the wagon. The end of each bar was notched to hold large pop-corn cans, for which wire handles had been made. From this cache we also hung fruit or vegetable salads prepared as variation to the usual sandwich nosebags. Perishable vegetables and meat were put in a bag made of muslin and stiff wire and hung above the water in a large garbage can in which we carried drinking water and water for the horses. The can had been fixed with a spigot and was set on the back of the wagon with the spigot extending over the edge so we could easily get water at any time. Butter, mayonnaise, and milk were packed in a burlap-covered cold cache, and the burlap would be well dampened before being packed into the wagon". Mrs. Tibbetts suggests storing left-over biscuits and corn bread in the reflector oven, not only because the oven can easily be set up in the morning to warm the bread for breakfast but can be carried easily and safely in the oven until lunch time. In her case, of course, the bread is kept in the baking tin and its contents and the folding oven itself are carried in a snugly fitting canvas case. Mr. Roth sets great store by a wanigan, which he says is a sure protection against wet weather and dampness as well as against insects and animals. The wanigan is "a plywood box covered with waterproof canvas. It contains gold shellacked cans of various sizes which embrace staples and dry food stuffs. This box has padded straps so that it may be carried comfortably on one's back. It is long enough to rest on the gluteus and not to cut into the backbone. The dimensions are 14" by 25½" by 12". Insects and animals cannot get at the wanigan in anyway. This is an advantage because I have often seen large holes in packs due to the ravages of porcupines and rodents."

Mention should also be made of various special receptacles not in the ordinary category of camping equipment which may be purchased to facilitate carrying of food and keeping it cool en route. Vacuum and thermos jugs, first cooled with ice water or the nearest thing to such available, are useful for carrying milk, mixed milk drinks, punch and other liquids on short trips, as well as holding butter carefully wrapped in waxed paper. Jars of milk and packages of butter can be carried satisfactorily in canvas water bags. Then there are always the plain and fancy fireless cookers, portable ice-boxes and coolers and carrying baskets, kits and cases available at camp outfitting companies for the motorists, the picnickers, and the beau monde of the camping fraternity.

CARE OF EQUIPMENT

Many hints for the care of equipment on trips, especially that used in carrying and storing food, are present throughout all the preceding paragraphs. Details concerning choice of such equipment may be found in the Food Packing article referred to above and information about this type of equipment and equipment in general is always available in the catalogues of reputable outfitting companies. Suffice to say that *all* equipment when issued to the trip should

(Continued on page 23)

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SELF-HARDENING CLAYS

By

Elsie Shelley

Pottery need not be omitted from craft activities because the camp does not possess a pottery kiln. With self-hardening clays, permanent and beautiful objects are possible without any firing whatsoever. In these clays a chemical setter has been incorporated which causes modeled pieces to harden until they resemble kiln fired pottery.

Self-hardening clays are available in two forms—moist ready for use and dry powder to be mixed with water. One well-known clay in moist form is gray in color and ready for immediate use. Another that is a favorite for camp use comes in dry form and, as clay is needed, it is prepared for use by mixing with water to proper modeling consistency. The rich, terra cotta color of this latter clay is suggestive of the red clays used by Mexican and Indian potters and is particularly suited to their type of decoration which utilizes the natural clay color for the background.

These clays are modeled by the same method as any ordinary moist clay. With the fingers the clay is easily shaped to form figurines, fruits, animals, relief designs, etc. Hand modeled bowls and vases are made by the coil method. Containers with straight sides are built by the slab method. Pitchers, jugs, bowls, etc. may be thrown on a potter's wheel if one is available.

Perhaps the best way to explain modeling with a self-hardening clay is to follow step by step a concrete example. Oftentimes a drawing showing details



of decoration is made before any modeling is begun, and a cardboard templet cut to aid in building up the correct contour. Anyway, let us say that a vase of typical Indian design is to be modeled and a terra cotta colored self-hardening clay is selected because the pleasing red color will be suitable for the background. The clay is mixed with water and kneaded until it is smooth and plastic.

With both hands roll a lump of clay over a smooth surface into a coil of the same thickness. Form the base with a coil and smooth on both sides before beginning the wall. Build the walls carefully, pressing each coil firmly onto the other. Smooth the walls as you proceed and use the templet to correct the contour. If, when the vase is partly finished, it must be put away until the next day, certain precautions must be taken. Cover both the unfinished piece and the prepared but unused clay with a damp cloth to keep the clay in the same moist condition. Next day, when the vase is completed, it is set aside to dry at room temperature. Drying should not be hurried by placing near a radiator. When thoroughly dry, the black and white design is painted with tempera to secure a mat finish and form a pleasing contrast with the soft, natural red clay background.

Other decorations may be painted on pottery modeled of self-hardening clays with enamels if you wish a gloss finish, bronzes if you wish a metallic

(Continued on page 26)





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Food and Equipment

(Continued from page 21)

be in *absolutely perfect* condition and that every item necessary for health, comfort and safety be checked and rechecked before the trip leaves. Repair kits, simple maintenance materials, extra gear such as rope, small tools, extra paddles, etc. should always be taken on longer trips or on those in the more inaccessible regions, even though for shorter periods. Equipment such as paddles, axes, canoe yokes—anything which has become "salty" through human contact—should be placed well out of the way of animals.

It is of utmost importance on trips to observe the necessary sanitary rules in regard to the washing, drying and storage of cooking and eating utensils. The following from Volume II of the Handbook for Scoutmasters sums up this subject admirably:¹ "Dishes used for the preparation and serving of food, including cutlery, should be washed thoroughly with soap and clean water and then placed in water close to the boiling point to be rinsed and sterilized for a period of two minutes. This can be done by placing them first in a net bag or wire basket and then lowering that into the hot water vessel. Dysentery is frequently caused by rancid grease on dishes. Dish towels should not be used for the drying of any kind of a food receptacle or cutlery, because it is impossible to keep them clean. When taken from the boiling water the dishes will dry as a result of the heat to which they have been exposed. Cutlery may have to be placed on top of the stove (or fire) in a pan to dry. Dishes after washing should be protected from flies, rodents and dust by being placed in a covered receptacle, such as a box or closet, and kept there until such time as they are to be used. The kitchen serving tables, eating tables and benches should be scrubbed thoroughly with soap and water following each use. A camp kitchen will, of course, be a considerable distance from the camp latrine, garbage pit, and incinerator".

Advantage should be taken of such natural scouring agents as sand, corn cobs, dry ashes, scouring rush or horsetail, clumps of grass or moss with gritty earth adhering to them, etc. Such efforts are facilitated if a rough bench or table, storage racks, and utensil hangers are constructed for temporary use near the fire site, making a sort of forest or camp kitchen. We have found it very useful in constructing our temporary shelters to add a good-sized rustic table at one end of the lean-to, supplemented by an extra underneath

¹ Page 756-758.

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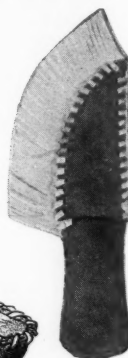
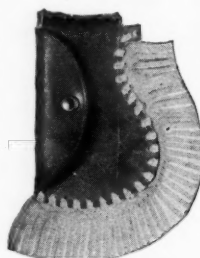
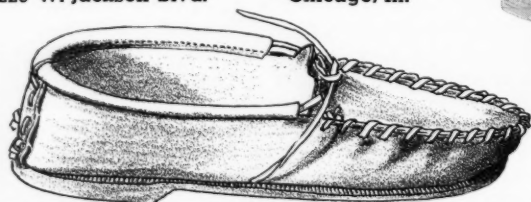
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shelf and by utilizing projecting limbs left on the nearby supports. The tarp can be arranged so as to cover this as well as the lean-to and allow room for standing up to work at the table. When a good-sized tarp is used with a scissors device under which at the outside edge a reflector fire can be built, we have the unbeatable combination for wet weather—fire, lean-to shelter, and kitchen.

There are many tricks to taking good care of equipment and as many sets of tricks as there are modes of camping. There is not time or space to consider them all, but the following excellent material sent in by Mrs. Culmer¹ which applies to canoe trips in Canada may be used as an example to all campers who are adaptable and flexible by indicating the areas in which continual vigilance and precaution must be exercised.

"Canoes.—Caution in landings, loading, and portaging. Particular caution in low or rapid water, to avoid sharp rocks or stubs.

Canoe should always be placed in shade and "beached" well up on land away from water and behind a line of trees if possible. We have strong winds to guard against and every precaution must be observed. If necessary tie canoe to tree with rope. Canoe should be placed upside down and where danger from falling trees is minimal.

Canoe should be kept clean. Since it will pick up dirt on a long trip, an occasional scrubbing out with a brush will help to keep it "portageable". Keep inside of canoe dry.

Canoe mending kit—should contain marine glue, canvas, putty knife, etc. We carry a can of canoe glue tied into our canoe where it is always ready for any emergency.

If the canoe is left for the day while we explore a section, we

¹ Mrs. Charles U. Culmer, Director of the Girl Scouts, Winnetka, Ill., who also collaborated in the Food Packing article.

usually leave it beached right side up. We have learned from a guide that a canoe left upside down invites the exploration and resulting damage from curious animals, whereas they are less likely to molest a canoe beached right side up.

Canoe paddles—(we always carry an extra paddle). Keep in shade. Place in tent or along side tent at night to avoid danger of their being chewed by porcupines.

Tents.—Keep dry and away from fire. Pitch properly. Avoid rolling up a damp tent and allow for a thorough drying at first opportunity after a rain. Keep clean. On long trips always carry a fly for the tent.

Bedding.—Air beds and sleeping bags. Keep clean and dry and give frequent airings.

Cooking Equipment.—We carry a frying pan (for which we cut a long wood handle), a set of nesting pails, 3 or 4 serving basins, eating utensils, large spoons, spatula or pancake turner, plates, cups, sauce dishes, etc. Care must be taken to see that they are not left carelessly behind and that they do not get scattered by the wind. We carry a scouring powder for occasional scourings. A good knife which can be used for all purposes is an important piece of equipment and should receive the usual care due a very useful tool.

Axe.—This is a very important piece of equipment. Should be a good axe to begin with and should be carefully treated. Axe should have a good sheath. We carry 2 axes on a long trip and carry a whetstone and file for sharpening.

First-Aid Kit.—I like to use a lure-box for a first aid kit. Its many compartments facilitate order and the whole is easily found and carried.¹

Extra Ponchos.—Allow for thorough drying often enough to keep them in order. Keep away from fire.

Sewing Kit.—Should contain equipment for any kind of mending, clothes, tent, etc.

Tool Kit.—This kit, though small, makes it possible for us to mend almost anything. It contains leather needles, awl, waxed thread, nails, wire, pliers, screw driver, etc. A good length of rope has many uses and is an invaluable piece of equipment to carry along.

Personal Equipment—Boots are the most important piece of personal equipment. They should be kept well oiled. Since we often have to wade into landings, our boots are not infrequently wet in spite of waterproofing. Care must be taken in drying to keep boots pliable and they must be kept away from the fire. Other personal clothing must be kept clean, in repair, and dry—if you can!"

GENERAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS

All wet caches must be kept clean and wholesome.

Clearsilk bottle and bowl covers are useful to put over open dishes or cans holding food or supplies.

All cooking and eating dishes and utensils should be kept scrupulously clean and sweet, devoid of dirt, rancid grease, etc.

All food and all containers of food supplies should be carefully examined once a day to be sure the containers are properly closed and the food protected and conserved. Such a habit helps keep check on the food supply, also.

Cold water may be obtained in two ways; one, by hanging or placing a pail full of water in a high place before going to bed—in the morning the water will be cold. The other, called "shooting the bottle" is thus described by Mr. Roth, "A bottle is weighted and corked with one string attached to the cork and another stout cord tied to the bottle. The bottle and cork are lowered to about ten or fifteen feet of water and the cork is jerked loose. When the bottle has filled with water it may be drawn quickly to the surface with the clear cold water from the deep".

Mrs. Williams says, "Putting things away immediately after use is a good way to prevent foreign items from getting into the food. Cheesecloth spread over desert which has been prepared helps keep it in good order while the main dish is being eaten. Keeping your food and dishes off the

¹ See "A Camp-Assembled First Aid Kit," Dr. Josephine Murphy, *The Camping Magazine*, February, 1940.

ground is another good way of keeping them clean. Put food on a flat rock or tree stump or lash a table, even a crude one. If none of these are available, use your conveyance, the canoe, the covered wagon, the bicycle—and hang the canvas bags or baskets *from* something or *set* them on something. Every step up from the ground protects it from all but things that fly. It is important to close the containers as soon as part of the food is removed. Neatness and thoughtfulness on the part of the campers have much to do with the protection and preservation of food on a trip”.

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Self-Hardening Clays

(Continued from page 22)

finish. Incised or relief designs used on the terra cotta colored clay are often sufficient decoration.

By using self-hardening clays, it is possible to make just as permanent keepsakes and gifts as those fired in a pottery kiln although they will not be water-proof since it is the glaze which makes kiln fired ware water-proof. Decorative bowls, ash trays, book ends, tiles, plaques, etc. modeled of self-hardening clay will be lasting reminders of pleasant hours spent in clay craft.

Camps in Canada

(Continued from page 15)

tainments for the community either in the local village or on the camp premises. Admission charges were made or a collection taken up. Other camps took up special collections from the staff and campers. Some camps gave up luxury items on the menus, such as sauces on ice cream and icing on cakes and devoted the amount saved to the war fund. In girls' camps articles for Red Cross were made and in both boys' and girls' camps special first-aid courses were given.

The war atmosphere was noticed in the inclusions of patriotic songs in the singing repertoire. At nearly all the camps we visited "There'll always be an England" or "Rule Britannia" was

heard. Flag-raising ceremonies took on a more serious aspect than in peace time. Morning prayers and Sunday services included prayers for His Majesty's Forces. At one camp a very impressive, yet simple ceremony was developed: At noon as the bugle sounded 'Church Call', activities all over camp stopped and everyone—director, cooks, guests, campers—stood still wherever they were for one minute and said a silent prayer for the soldiers, sailors and airmen. At the end of the minute the bugle resounded and activities, tennis, canoeing, cooking and talking were resumed exactly where they had been left off.

An important contribution the camps made was by taking war guests as campers. Nearly all camps had a few boys and girls from overseas. One took twenty-two British children and another eighteen children from ten different nations. This gave the children a splendid introduction to Canadian life. In most cases they were thrilled with the new activities of canoeing and outdoor camping and they quickly made friends with our Canadian campers. In taking these children camp directors found it necessary to remember that many of them had been through heavy emotional and sometimes physical strain and that beneath their glad camp days they were continually wondering about their friends and families at home. The program had to be adapted to answer their special needs and to help them make a rather difficult adjustment. Providing this summer experience for these children was probably one of the greatest contributions camping made to these war days and one which, in all likelihood, will have to be further developed next year.

There was little discussion either informally or in groups about the war. In 1939 many late nights were spent by counselors and sometimes by senior campers in sessions discussing all aspects of the international situation. People had opinions on what should be done, on how war could be avoided, on the tenability of the pacifist point of view, on the merits and demerits of the British attitude. But in 1940 conversations deliberately avoided the war and discussion centered not on what should be done but on what we as individuals could do in the immediate situation. Catastrophes and difficult changes have already happened in the

lives of many of our camp group and this has resulted in emotional situations which discussion does not help. The various reverses our cause suffered in the spring seem to have developed an attitude that the time of questioning is over and, regardless of the causes or the morality of the war, we are determined to play our part in seeing it through and the less said about it the better.

FUTURE CAMP POLICY AND THE WAR

What the future holds no one knows, but it seems likely that camping will continue during the war years. Adjustments will undoubtedly have to be made and further participation in the new situation will be demanded. During the winter it is possible that trained camp leaders will find opportunity to serve in recreational projects for our war guests. Local camping associations may be called on to lend financial assistance to such projects and camp directors may be expected to offer advice in the direction these plans should take.

It is probable that we shall have more overseas guests next year and that in order to meet the additional expenses our own camping may have to become less elaborate and return to basic outdoor living activities. Camps are prepared to make whatever adjustments prove necessary and to participate in the war effort by raising money, by gardening, by eating or preserving local produce, or in other ways which may be demanded at that time. But it seems that the most important thing the camps can do is to help their campers develop in such a way that they will be adequately equipped to meet whatever the unknown world of the future demands. We can predict this world will not be an easy one. It will be one in which physical well-being and vitality of body and spirit are necessary and one in which the child who has learned the essentials of self and social discipline will have an advantage. We are acutely aware of our responsibility to our campers. If through their camp days we can give them opportunity to develop social cooperation and confidence in their inner resources we shall best fit them for what lies ahead. If we help them learn to live happily, courageously and decently we shall have made our best contribution to the success of the future peace and to the formation of a world in which man may truly live.



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WHO USES THEM? Hundreds of restaurants, schools and camps are regular customers. The U. S. Army recently bought 75,000 pounds after careful testing; Admiral Byrd took 4,000 pounds on his Antarctic Expedition.

COSTS. In 50 lb. bags, from your wholesaler, 20c a pound. Restaurants tell us Shreds cost less than potatoes when you consider the peeling waste. They tell us they get between 25 to 30 servings to the pound and that a serving costs 1c or less.

Shreds are already cooked and ready for emergency or regular use. After a long hike and you're tired and hungry, what a break to be able to have hot delicious mashed potato with your fish or meat. No peeling, no cooking, no need to watch the pot boil.

Anyway you look at it, these Shreds are a grand convenience and if you don't think they're *good*, try them. Let's see what one of the leading food laboratories says about this product: "Everyone who has sampled mashed potato made from your Potato Shreds have been most generous in their praise. They are just about the best thing in

the way of dehydrated vegetable products that has ever come to the attention of this laboratory."

If you search the food lists for a Camper's Dream, you could not find a more practical, compact, easy, economical, nutritious product than Idaho Potato Shreds.

Rogers Bros. Food Products, Shred Dept., 308 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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Because of the present emergency situation, we have been advised that food prices may increase 10% before the season starts. Some foods will be difficult to secure.

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"HOUSE OF ALL CRAFTS"

Send for our New Catalog, which will be off the press
by the time you read this, we hope!

628 Drummond Place, Chicago, Ill.

1941 Convention Program

(Continued from page 9)

A.M.

10:45-11:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

A.M.

11:00-12:30 FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

General Singing: Mr. Augustus D. Zanzig, National Recreation Association.

"Health, Safety and Sanitation." A Symposium.
Chairman: Fred C. Mills, Director, Health and Safety Service, Boy Scouts of America.

"Sleep, Program and Fatigue." Dr. Margaret Lewis, Girl Scouts, Inc.

"Aquatics, Boating, Canoeing." Miss Marjorie Camp, Iowa State University.

"Tularemia (Rabbit Fever)" Dr. Edward Francis, United States Public Health Service.

"Forest Fire Protection for Camp." David P. Godwin, United States Forest Service.
Continental Room

P.M.

12:30- 1:30 INFORMAL LUNCHEON GROUPS

P.M.

1:30- 2:30 VISIT EXHIBITS

P.M.

2:30- 4:00 FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

Chairman: Dr. Mary L. Northway.

General Singing: Mr. Augustus D. Zanzig.

"The Child of Camp Age."

Speaker: Dr. William S. Sadler, Consultant in Psychiatry, W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

Discussion

Continental Room

P.M.

4:00- 5:00 VISIT EXHIBITS

P.M.

7:30 THE ANNUAL BANQUET

Toastmaster: Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Columbia University.

(Speakers to be announced)

Continental Room

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See Cover 3, December issue of the
CAMPING MAGAZINE

REGISTRATION FEES

	For	
	Members	Non-Members
Entire Convention	\$1.50	\$2.00
Single Days	1.00	1.50
Single Sessions50	.75

Recovery of Joy

(Continued from page 6)

ties of the soul. If the effort is to succeed, at least three conditions must be satisfied:

1. The personnel of the staff must be qualified to fulfill the requirements of effective, adequate camping leadership, including the personalizing, in daily living, of the finest ideals of which youth is capable. It must be equipped to maintain excellent standards of hygiene, dietetics, sanitation, and safety, and to create the urge to excellence in campers in a wide variety of cultural expressions, skills, and disciplines.
2. The entire staff must be motivated and unified by a purpose adequate to cause it to achieve a disinterested point of view; that is, a purpose sufficiently important and all-inclusive to create an atmosphere tending to melt away the disposition to self-interest and self-indulgence, and supplant a low level of intellectual and imaginative living with a high one. It must be resolved that at every point, the life of the camp shall contribute as effectively as possible to the end that the relations of each camper to God, to nature, and to society will be soundly and adequately developed.
3. Some one must originate and organize a series of group conferences whose content is first, last, and all the time, worthy of a group qualified to participate in conducting "the most significant new development in education in more than a century." It is highly effective to plan considerably in advance, a series of conferences whose subjects are most vitally pertinent to an educational, cultural, and camping program and organize discussions to be led by various staff members, in which at one time or another all members participate. It goes without saying that the spirit of these activities should be one of fellowship in examining the possibilities inherent in the whole situation pertaining to the camp and the campers, and never one imposed in any sense. Such conferences enrich the intellectual life of the staff, encourage the adoption of a disinterested point of view, stimulate research and serious inquiry, deepen mutuality of interest and members' appreciation of each other, pool resources, and bear rich fruit in benefits to campers. In them, the focus of attention should not be self-centered, but rather upon the interests and needs of campers, the objectives of the camp, the resources to be drawn upon, the possibilities inviting development, and the most effective relation of all the elements in the situation, out of which the natural program *grows*. This is one way to insure that it shall grow and enrich every one in the greatest possible degree.

The educational philosophy should offset the localized and partial policies that affect the opportunities of the

THE CAMPING MAGAZINE

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AMERICA'S ONLY NATIONALLY APPROVED CAMPING TENT ON DISPLAY AT

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224 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

campers in their home and school environments. It should recognize the truth that integration of personality includes the concerting of all its elements toward the accomplishment of intelligently conceived and morally defensible objectives; that the good camp enjoys unique advantages in affording the incentives and the opportunities for the individual camper to experience joy, self-mastery, the respect of his fellows, and life-long enrichment of his soul, through development of his skills and appreciations; and in solving the problem of the child's sense of social responsibility. Perhaps no other educational institution except the excellent home is so happily situated to imbue the idea of work with its natural dignity as the medium through which the individual contributes his share to the group, earns the respect of his fellows, and satisfies his needs and desires. Wise leadership in camp will not permit the material circumstances of the camper's parents to affect his opportunity to undergo the wholesome disciplines involved in the performance of work done sometimes alone, sometimes with others in the spirit of helpfulness and fellowship.

"When a group of mothers, after enjoying the hospitality of Camp for a picnic," remarked one camper, "forget to clean up their refuse after the meal, we have to excuse them because they never went to camp when they were our age."

When we consider that a common element of spiritualized experience binds together in unity of ideals, all the youth of this nation who have camped, and attempt to estimate the number of millions of boys and girls, men and women, who are or have been campers, counselors, or community sponsors of camping groups; when we consider that the spiritual ideals of camping are closely akin to, if not the essence of, all the highest ideals of citizenship; when we realize that it is in camp, in the out-of-doors, amid the peace which flows like gentle dew from the presence of trees; under the spell of the timelessness of water lapping the beach; thrilling to the wonder of perpetual creation, of purposeful evolution; profoundly reassured by the principle that nature moves ever onward toward the higher form, never reverting to a lower; soothed by the healing rhythms of the movements of nature; inspired by the wondrous symphonies woven out of endless variation and inviolable individuality; humbled by the slightest of innumerable phenomena unfolding everywhere about, overhead and underfoot; experiencing the sweetness of fellowship where community of spirit overcomes every difference of concept, color of skin, material possessions, convention, even age; where only what the person *is* in such matters as helpfulness, courage, skill, imagination, faithfulness, capacity for friendship and understanding, and unselfishness, matter; where the qualities of the spirit, and not the externals, become the primary realities; where the triv-

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ialities which divide human beings in conventional life become the forgotten non-essentials; where the soul expands and the person resumes the dignity of his kinship with growing, unfolding life obedient to God—when we reflect that it is in camp that experience is thus spiritualized, and that millions of present-day Americans and others are bound together by ideals which began to take form in camp and have grown, closely associated with camping, into the guiding influence in the establishment of homes and the rearing of children, we feel the urgent necessity of preserving the integrity of the vision of the founders of the camping movement. As the result of that vision, millions of Americans and others, separated often by superficial but oppressive difficulties elsewhere; men and women, boys and girls in their 'teens, and little children, have common ground on which to meet. It is as though brave and imaginative pioneers in educational statesmanship had consciously prepared for the present critical tests of human relationships. At this moment, we are confronted with the reverent task of consummating "the covenant between yesterday and tomorrow." In the spirit of disinterested fellowship with youth it is ours to keep vigorous and strong, one of society's most potent sources of "inward, sincere, and imperishable joy."

TYPEWRITERS, DUPLICATORS, ADDRESSOGRAPH, Folders, Sealers, Adding Machines. Write for free bargain list. Pruitt, 198 Pruitt Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED CAMP FOR GIRLS IN VERMONT. Hill Camp overlooking a beautiful Lake. Fine equipment for 80 campers, 100 acres of land, 28 buildings, canoes, sailboats. Selling on account of health. Address: Camping, 93 Ford Street, Brockton, Massachusetts.

CAMP MAINTENANCE MAN or caretaker for year round position. Married. 20 years' experience as landscape gardener and maintenance man. Address Box 146, The Camping Magazine, 330 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NATURE CAMP LEADER with counseling, waterfront and athletic experience in addition to three years' of guidance program in large long-term boys' camp, is interested in securing directive position in camping field. Address Box 147, The Camping Magazine, 330 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

COUNSELOR—ASSISTANT DIRECTOR—Girls' Camp. Ten years' experience as vocational and educational advisor in major state woman's college. Can teach photography, journalism, radio. Have own still, movie and color cameras and equipment. Experience as director of young peoples' classes and activities. Married, one child. Wide acquaintance among prospective senior girl campers. Address Box 148, The Camping Magazine, 330 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WANTED: Position as counselor by young lady having several years' experience in camping. Prefers working with younger girls. Excellent references regarding character and ability furnished on request. Experience in teaching boating and swimming. Norma Jeanne Wilson, Walwood Hall Residence, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

CAMPING SYNOPSIS

The Eighth Annual Recreation Conference for Massachusetts will be held at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, March 13, 14, 15, 16, 1941. The program for the camping section will center around "The Place of Camping in the National Defense Program."

Annual St. Louis Camp Conference for directors, counselors, camp committee members, recreation leaders and others interested in camping and outdoor recreation is to be held Friday, May 2nd through Sunday, May 4th, 1941, at Sherwood Forest Camp, Troy, Lincoln County, Mo. Theme: *Skills in Camping*. Sponsored by the St. Louis Section of American Camping Association in cooperation with The Social Planning Council of St. Louis and St. Louis County.

Several Foundations and Funds limit their efforts to particular cities and states. The Sections of the American Camping Association should study the possibility of cooperative support from these agencies in their territories. More information may be obtained from the American Camping Association relative to this matter.

Canadian Camping, a new bulletin produced through the Committee on Education and Research of the Ontario Camping Association, made its appearance in December, 1940. "The Role of Camping in Wartime" by Taylor Statten is the feature article in the first issue.

The Annual Meeting of the New England Section will be held in the Hotel Statler, Boston, Massachusetts, February 7 and 8. Among the speakers to be heard are Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, Dr. Jay B. Nash and Dr. Ross L. Allen.

The National Audubon Society will conduct the Audubon Nature Camp for Adult Leaders for its sixth season during the summer of 1941. The Camp is located on a spruce covered island in Muscongus Bay, Maine, about sixty-five miles northeast of Portland.

The Camp was established for the special purpose of providing teachers and youth leaders with practical programs for nature study, adapted to their individual needs, and to offer opportunity to observe living plants and animals in their natural environment. Young, experienced specialists conduct a program of field classes in birds, plants, insects, water life, and nature activities. Visits are made to a variety of habitats including evergreen forests, hardwood forests, salt water shores and marshes, fresh water ponds, open meadow and outlying oceanic islands.

Campers may enroll for one or more of the following five two-week periods: June 13 through June 26; June 27 through July 10; July 11 through July 24; August 1 through August 14; August 15 through August 28.

During the past five summers, 985 persons from 37 states and 4 Canadian provinces have spent 1146 two-week enrollment periods at the Camp. The Camp is operated at cost. For illustrated circular of information write: Camp Department, National Audubon Society, 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

KAMPTOP TENT was designed and tested for two years by the National Canvas Goods Manufacturing Association. It is the only camping wall tent of its kind and construction in America. The specially treated canvas used in the roof of this tent makes it unnecessary to use a fly. This treatment also helps make the tent insectproof. The many new features of the construction used in the building of this tent make it America's best camping tent, endorsed by the National Canvas Goods Mfgs. Association and Boy Scout Councils and boy and girl Camp Directors from all over America. A list of the present users of Kamptop tent will be furnished on request. Remember it's the only tent sold with a money back guarantee. It must be right if it's a Kamptop tent, registered U. S. Patent Office. See P. 29.

OUTDOOR TRANSPORTATION OF HOT FOODS

For providing hot foods and liquids to camp infirmaries, to campers on trips and hikes, and to your campers at regular meals in the dining hall, we suggest that you consider AerVoiD Food Carriers distributed by the Vacuum Can Company, 25 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Illinois. The thermal efficiency of AerVoiDs does not vary or lessen with usage as long as the vacuum within its steel walls of high-vacuum construction is intact. The food carriers are rust-proof and come in four standard sizes varying in capacity from 12½ lbs to 66 2/3 lbs. Soup and liquid carriers are provided, in six standard sizes (2 to 10 gallons capacity). Incidentally, AerVoiD construction will keep cold foods COLD as well as hot foods or liquids HOT. For description write to the Vacuum Can Company, 25 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

CAPABLE COOK, experienced in buying food and planning meals, wants place in girls' camp. Excellent references. Write Mrs. Dorothy E. Bird, 816 So. State St., Apt. No. 2, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Trail Riders

(Continued from page 23)

in which Americans may seek and find the beauty and peace and revitalization which only the wilderness holds for them. Unless there is a means, a way, for public enjoyment of these areas they cease to serve fully the purpose for which they were preserved. And, failing in this purpose, their status as a wilderness becomes endangered.

The Trail Riders of the Wilderness have provided a means, a way; but this is not all. They have shouldered the cause of wilderness conservation. They have, in the far-flung hinterlands of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, California and Washington, established without question the true relationship between man and the wilderness—a relationship in this day and time that is as necessary to the revitalization of man as it is to the preservation of the wilderness.

Camp Ceramics

(Continued from page 17)

of natural materials was usually available to a camper for the digging. Not in commercial quantity and quality, to be sure, but in sufficient quantity and of such quality that, when properly prepared by simple cleaning and mixing, campers with no experience in pottery making, could make interesting and intriguing objects which would serve to mark their Acorn Trails.

The system along the trail was as simple as the clay objects themselves: instead of a series of different numbers, a series of different objects. "Caps found him a box turtle yesterday near the Oak-That-Has-Forgotten-Its-Age. It isn't there now, of course, but think how a turtle looks and search in the leaves at the base of the tree," reads the guide sheet in the camper's hand. He follows directions, finds the clay turtle. It has a clay head with a real turtle shell fit closely to it.³

"Lift the shell and let Cap tell," continues the guide sheet, and the camper, aglow with excitement over the possibilities of a note inside the turtle, lifts the shell and finds a note, written by camper Cap himself, in a small pocket in the clay behind the head. From this point the possibilities multiply. The note might tell of Cap's adventures with the real turtle, might tell the life story of the box turtle, or give further information—in treasure-hunt style—about the object to be seen next along the trail, directions which may not be contained in the guide sheets. A few words painted on the inside of the turtle shell remind to replace the note for the next passerby.

The next marker is a trio of clay puffballs. They call attention to the Christmas Fern directly beside them. Clay objects suggested by natural plant objects may be used to mark plants along the general trails or may be used exclusively for specialized botany trails. Mushrooms, and bracket fungi (with note pockets sheltered underneath and nail holes in the back to enable fastening to tree stumps) are well within the beginner's ability.

It is well to remember that such objects as the camper makes to do duty along his nature trail are not to be

³ Bleached turtle shells are found in the autumn woods. Turtles are never killed for their shells.

judged as art forms by the craft counselor just because the work is done in the craft shop; neither are they to be considered representations of natural objects by the nature-study counselor. The chief concern of the leadership involved is that of guiding the camper's idea—suggested by some natural object—into a form possible for him to make.

Modeling something that suggests an insect (not an exact representation, but at the same time getting the essential parts correctly) is a valuable exercise in recording natural observation—an underlying technique in all nature study. Put six clay legs under what you have chosen to call a thorax, add clay for a head, clay for an abdomen, you have, for all time, a fundamental fact about the structure of insects. This is nature study.

Forget to gouge out a trough on the underside of your insect's head, thorax, and abdomen so that the clay is nowhere over a half-inch thick and you learn, upon firing, fundamental facts about the effect of temperature on imprisoned water. This is also nature study.

The possibilities are endless for advanced students of camp ceramics. How better to inaugurate an informal investigation of the geology of your campsite than by an "expedition" to find local clay? How better mark the geology trail on your campsite than by modeling in clay a series of prehistoric reptiles? Correlation of this sort between the nature study and craft "departments" is enough to throw some camp educators into a state of ecstasy. And this is not to be interpreted as the halo effect of the inexpensiveness of the whole process.

The trilobite, puffballs, tadpole and snail illustrated were modeled of clay found while excavating a pottery workshop on a campsite; it needed only a bit of prepared white clay⁴ to make it easier to model and common red brick "grog" to reduce shrinkage while drying and firing. The firing was done in a primitive pit kiln for the cost of the firewood. The remaining objects were modeled of prepared red clay⁵, plus "grog", and fired in a small electric kiln⁶ of the type found in many camps.

You can fire either form of kiln at the drop of a hat—a procedure

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matching the short time necessary to prepare the clay, model the objects, and set them to dry. The whole is as appreciative of your pocketbook, in the case of the primitive kiln, as it is of the smallest camper's span of interest.

You need—besides the hat to drop—willing hands to dig the pit, line it with "non-poppable" rocks, make a fire in it. You need a few buckets of sand, more firewood, and the makings of an outdoor picnic lunch to cook over the fire while you are waiting. It is an active, pick-up-and-do sort of thing which intrigues campers of all ages.

You may permit it to intrigue them often, for daily changes in the natural life along the trail cry out to be marked, inviting participation in trail maintenance on a camp-wide basis.⁷ The clay objects may be moved readily in order to call attention to the blooming of this flower, a phase in the homelife of that bird. Emphasis develops upon change as something fundamental to all life. This might lead, under guidance, to the discovery of other important natural laws when camp ceramics take the nature trail.

⁷ The camper who makes and places the clay marker writes the corresponding "label" page in the looseleaf guidebook. Personal notebooks grow from this contact.

The Failing Counselor

(Continued from page 11)

tirely new idea for the new counselor. He may be thinking in terms of one season only and very much in terms of his own happiness and profit. To bring him around to the director's viewpoint is a major obligation of the director and it can be done only by painstaking group conferences, teaching and demonstrating the philosophy of camping, by case studies and by constant attention to illustrating to the individual counselor his opportunities for taking from the shoulders of the director some of that heavy weight of responsibility.

He must make certain that counselors have a clear understanding of what is expected of them with reference to activity duties, cabin responsibilities, program participation, example, influence, and guidance, and of the varying interrelation of all camp interests to each other; in a word, that program, personalities, mechanics, and relationships are to be integrated to the end that clearly set forth objectives are worked out. In every type of camp, relations between counselors, between counselors and parents and visitors will have significant bearing upon the attaining of both comprehensive and specific objectives.

Every new counselor steps into a new world, a world of freedom from the restraints and vexations and temptations of his other world, yet a world of exacting responsibilities and pressures. He finds that if boys and girls are to be free to choose wisely and to grow wholesomely, they must be sure of wise and mature guidance and unhampered by the attractive and alluring foibles, petty weaknesses, and the more serious vices of their leaders. This puts the counselor on the spot. It would be obvious that some cannot take it. It is equally obvious that many will rise to the challenge and do a swell job of setting standards and making patterns for living.

The director must find out why the counselor is failing and what his specific weaknesses are, as well as what his own attitude toward it is. Ellen was a spoiled and pampered child. That fact should have been known before engaging her. Kind friends have told all about her except for this one important fact. A few might overcome this handicap but the risk is too

great. Jim lacked initiative and persistence but had many qualities and abilities to compensate for these inadequacies. He needed a longer trial with generous and kindly guidance. Nell was too good. She should start a camp of her own and run it entirely her own way. She will never make a good subordinate. Johnny lacked ability, personality, but had great persistence. He did not know defeat. He was frequently down but never out. He needed to be fitted into a place where brilliant personality would help but was not so important, where he would have time to work it out without too much show of failure and where he could grow with his campers in skills and interests.

The director must face frankly the facts in the situation, have the counselor face them also, and then take steps that will bring about adjustment; change of personality (possible frequently if faced objectively), change of activity, change of age group, adequate and kindly guidance from one who is respected and trusted with the knowledge of weaknesses.

He must do all he can to develop in his staff a tolerance of common inadequacies so that a general helpful and patient attitude shall take the place of a critical one. Almost any counselor who proves to be too critical of the weaknesses of others can be taken aside and shown in a kindly way that he or she too is being criticized or might be subject to criticism, that the director himself is frequently criticized by certain of his staff and is probably just as frequently deserving of it.

Counselors must be brought to share in large measure the heavy weight of responsibility felt by the director for those whom he has taken for complete guidance and security. They can be brought to put themselves in the place of parents who have sent their precious darlings away to strangers. They can be impressed with the necessity for insuring for every camper a happy and profitable summer, free from the hazards of immature leadership, uninfluenced by the undesirable attitudes and habits of those leaders, and stimulated to grow surprisingly in fine new skills, interests, and appreciations. They can be made to realize that parents have rights, hopes, and ideals which must be respected. In short we must hope to bring the

counselor to realize that campers may go home with not only new tricks, new playthings and keepsakes, new friends and even with new interests, but also with a new spiritual emphasis which may bring them in time to interpret the world in terms of spiritual values.

Camps for Chicago's Children

(Continued from page 14)

these plans are realized, new vistas can be opened to city youngsters. Tobogganing, skiing, skating, fishing through the ice—all winter sports and their accompanying fun that were as inaccessible as a vacation at Sun Valley will be made possible for children whose only winter diversion heretofore has been ice-skating on a public rink.

But next summer, whether or not these winter plans materialize, the League will play fairy godmother to 20,000 boys and girls. It is hoped that these civic-minded men will enjoy the same cooperation from organizations and individuals in 1941 that they were given in 1940. Last summer, for example, a free bus was provided by a sympathetic business concern when the sponsoring social agency was unable to secure transportation for its campers. Most farmers were not only willing but anxious to explain the intricacies of farm development to the children. One Chicago organization insisted on sending the campers boxes of candy in order to supplement what one of its worried officers feared would be charred campfire meals. With gratifying unanimity, Chicago's "haves" showed their eagerness to help in making camping possible for the "have nots."

The question of liability is one of primary importance both to the cooperating individuals and to the League. Legal advice is now being followed so that when the 1941 camping season is underway all personal and property liability will be taken care of.

From all points of view, the Chicago Outdoor League is meeting a need which has grown more urgent every year. Through its efforts, Chicago's underprivileged boys and girls are being given not only fun but also a more comprehensive idea of their country's multitudinous activities. Urban youngsters whose knowledge of America has been bound by Chicago's limits now enjoy a first-hand view of farming and a better understanding of the exigencies of rural life.

Attention, Camp Directors:

THE MARCH ISSUE OF THE CAMPING MAGAZINE WILL BE A PARENTS' NUMBER

The contents of the March issue will be directed primarily to parents of campers and potential campers. In order to make possible the widest distribution of this issue at the lowest possible expense to you, we are offering a special price of 20c per copy if ordered in groups of ten or more by camp directors. At a cost of ten dollars, for example, you can have the March issue of THE CAMPING MAGAZINE addressed and mailed from this office to 50 parents or committeemen.

Read the Contents of the March issue below, then send us a list of names and addresses to which the issue is to be mailed — a check equivalent to 20c per copy should accompany the list.

PARTIAL CONTENTS --- PARENTS' ISSUE

MARCH, 1941, THE CAMPING MAGAZINE

GUEST EDITORIAL	Eduard C. Lindeman New York School of Social Work
GUEST EDITORIAL	George F. Zook, President American Council on Education
I SENT MY CHILDREN TO CAMP	Clara Savage Littledale Editor, PARENTS' MAGAZINE
WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN SELECTING A CAMP	Elbert K. Fretwell, Teachers College, Columbia University
THE OTHER HORN OF THE DILEMMA	Frank K. Cheley, Director Cheley-Colorado Camps
CONTINUING THE CAMPS' INFLUENCE AROUND THE YEAR	Ernest G. Osborne, Teachers College, Columbia University
CAMP IS A SAFER PLACE THAN HOME	Ramone Eaton American Red Cross
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TEAMING UP FOR CAMPING	Bernard S. Mason

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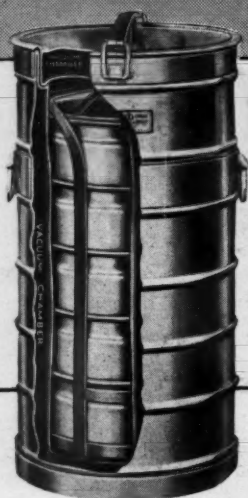
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